Where Services Are Held On Decoration Day

The Federal System of National Cemeteries Includes Eighty-three Enclosures Where Lie Nearly a Quarter of a Million Silent Heroes.

(Written for The Times.) The dedication next Thursday in Oakwood Park, Chicago, of the first and only Confederate monument erected north of Mason and Dixon's line, which, in anticipation, has ed a controversy within the Grand Army, will take place upon a plat of ground owned by the United States government-a fact that is apparently not known to those who have objected to the government's virtual participation in the ceremonies to the

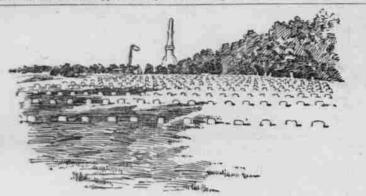
Indeed, the government has owned that plat of ground ever since the second year of the civil war, just as it has owned similar cemetery pluts in many other localities North and South, where confederates are interned who died in union prisons or on the field of battle.

extent of donating cannon to surround the

operations of the wide area over which the coperations of the war had spread, the collection and removal of remains were found to be exceedingly Inborious. Frequently bodies were carried many miles in wagons over rough country roads, and the search for lost remains in tangled swamps and obscure mountain passes was attended with much difficulty.

HONORED, BUT UNKNOWN. But the faithful agents to whom the work Tut these isolated burial plats in various parts of the country, owned and cared for by the government, are only incidental and insignificantadjunots of our angulficent and comprehensive system of National cemeteries, extending practically from ocean to ocean and from our northern border to Mexico.

Unfortunately these beautiful National cemeteries are too little appreciated by the



general public in this workaday age, but they prosecuted on the whole, that by the end of

There are eighty-three or these Nat-ional Cemeteries in all, containing 330,700 honored dead, and upon them the Federal Government has expended up to the present time the sum of \$9,000,000. All of them are innuscincly ind out and maintained in superb condition. Most of them were es-tablished on battlefields of the war, and are situated entitlisides or on unevenground, where the best landscape effects are produced. In all of them the graves are ranged to mathematical rows, circular or

Beery individual grave is marked by a Recry individual grave is marked by a fone triblet of grante or marble, and on Thursday bext every one of them will be decled mees with its little flag and blooming wreath. The mounds are smoothly solded and kept trim and beat. The grassy lawns between are carefully out, the walks and paths are noticed and graveled, and shade trees, with here and there a rastic made trees, with here and there a rastic

out the grounds.

The inclusares, as a rule, are walled in rith gratile or other enduring masonry.

All are provided with landsome adminis-All are provided with handsone adminis-tration buildings, and many contain impos-ing resourcests, both to individuals and to the dead codiers collectively. The treas-tive that has been spent upon them has ren-dered them what they should be—the simplest and yet the grandest and loveliest God's Acres in the world, lavishly adorned by nature, perfected by art and guarded the whole year round by the stars and stripes. There the sun since softest, the stripes. There the sun shines softest, the grass is name to grow greenest, the frow-ers to bloom brightest and the trees to flourish most luxurantly; for there rests exclusively the heroes slain in the war for

NO DISTINCTION SHOWN.

In comblishing and keeping up this vast system of national cemeteries our government has accomplished what no other government has ever attempted. It has shown, first of all, modern covernments that it knows how to reciprocate the sentiment of patriotism by interring and watching over the dust of its soldiers. watching over the dust of its solders, and, forther, that it appreciates the prowess and honors the achievements of all its dead, including, in a measure, those who fought against the national banner with those who fought toyally under it, and making no distinction as to whether death came in actual battle or resulted. from wounds, disease, hardship, or conestablishment of this avatem was

begun in the second year of the war, when prices were issued to the army requiring Securate and permanent records to be kept of all deceased soldiers and their places of burial, and President Lincoln was authorized by Congress to purchase grounds and have them prepared for use as come-teries for soldiers dying in defense of the

On the battlefields where the Union On the battlefields where the Union strains won, the interments were so conscientiously made that over 40 per cent. of the dead were afterward identified. When it ime permitted the Confederate flead were also scrupulously buried and their graves marked. In most of the Southern prissus the Union dead were buried and their names recorded by their living comrades, often under adverse and trying circansstances, and in Northern prisons, as at Camp Douglass, Chicago, at Emina, N. Y. and at Johnson Island, Ohio, interments of deceased Confederates were carefully made, and the graves noted for future Rentileation.

future identification.

In the year 1863 the first National ceme In the year 1843 the 1745 Sandari Con-leries were established at Chattanooga, Stone River and Gettysharg, and the one at Arlington was founded in 1864, and the one at Artietam in 1865. Then with the close of the war general orders were issued from his quartermaster general's department for information respecting all soldiers' graveyards, with a view to establishing the

Gettysburg National Cemetery, Pa. prosected on the whole, that by the end of are of particular and periment interest just at this becoration buy season, when all of them, as well as countless private councters.

There are eighty-three of these Natural Council and the Council and Council and

making to date eighty-three, with an aggregate steeping population of 330,692 of these 330,692 soldier dead, the uname of 190,223 Union and Confederate are known, their mames having been preserved cown, their takes having been preserved or ascerptained, and engraved on their head-stones. Concerning the remaining 140,469 it is only known that they died fightling in the Union Armies, and the sole incription that could be placed over them was 'Enknown United States Soldiers.' In Virginia, the great theater of the war in the East, it was found necessary to lay out sixteen different national commercial

out sixteen different national cemete les at Adington, Alexandria, Culpeper, Fredericksburg, Stanaton, Hampton, Richmond, Glendale, Seven Pines, Winchester, Yorktown, Poplar Grove, Ball's Buff, Fort Harrison, City Point and Cold Harbor. In Tennessee and Kentucky, the chief battle grounds in the West, third was a standard seven to Tenessee and Cold Harbor, To Tenessee and Kentucky, the chief battle grounds in the West, third to the Cold Harbor, were activitied agrees to Tenessee. teen more were established—reven in Ten-nessee and six in Kentucky. Four wer-planted in North Carolina and four in Louis iana; three in Missirsippi, three in Arkan



Private Soldiers' Graves in Arlington

sas and three in Maryland-at Antietam, Loudon Park and Annapolis; two in Geor-gla; two in South Carolina; two in Texas-two in Florida, and two in the District of Columbia—at the Soldiers' Home and on the "Hattle-ground;" and one in Alabama and one is West Virginia. In the North and West, four were established in Illinois; three in Missouri; one in Iowa; two in Kansas; one in Nobranka; two in Indiana; two in Pennsylvania; two in New York; two in in Indian Territory, and one in

tana; one in Indian Territory, and one in New Mexico.

In many places elsewhere, especially in New England, and in the States of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, the Government pur-chased burial plats of limited extent and inferred therein both Union and Confederate dead. For example, in a cemetery ocar Alton, ill., there is a plat in which are buried 1,304 Confederate prisoners, and in Oakwood Park, southeast Chicago, where the monument is to be dedicated on Thursday, the Government owns a large tract, in which are the graves of hearly 6,000 Confederate prisoners, who died in confinement at Camp Douglass. Like-wise at Rock Island, Ill., is a Govern-ment lot in which 1,928 dead Confederate prisoners process, and there are similar prisoners repose, and there are similar plats containing Confederate dead near commune and Johnson's Island, O., which the Government keeps in repair.

ARLINGTON THE MOST BEAUTIFUL The Northern cemeteries, except those in Missouri and that at Gettysburg, far removed as they are from the scenes of

in the Federal hospitals, and in other cases of Confederate prisoners of war who had succumbed to wounds and disease. Thus in the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, in Missouri, there are 1,106 of such Confederate dead; in the Woodlawn National Cemetery, near Elmira, N. Y., there are 2,968, and at Finn's Point, N. J., there are 1,106. Atothers of the national cemeteries, notably City Point, Va., Loudon Park, Md., and Aributton, Va., there are further long rows of Confederate graves, each marked with its little headstone. Four of the national cemeteries contain the remains of soldiers other than those of the civil war, one being that located near the City of Mexico, established back in 1851, and three others being used solely as stachments to frontier military posts in the West.

information the work was begun with thoroughness and method.

Many thousands of bodies were removed from the places of their first interment and brought together in the new cemeteries. Such bodies as had been buried in the near vicinity were interred there first, and then those collected from the surrounding territory, within a radius of forty miles. Removals were also made in great numbers from the hespital burying grounds in near by cities and towns so that the remains could be better cared for at the central points. that at Gettsburg just five less. But the biggest national cometery in point of population is the Vicksburg, where 16,633 heroes sleep, Yet the one at Fredericksburg is greatest and most melancholy of all in the number of its unknown—12,756 out of a total of 15,274. Next to Vicksburg in the number of its unknown is the mournful inclosure at Salisbury, N. C., the site of the old Confederate prison camp, where, out of 12,137 interments, all bat 102 are unknown. The Memphis cemetery contains 13,983 graves, the Andersonville, Ga., 13,702, the Chattanooga 13,058, the Chamette, La., 12,640, the Jefferson barracks 12,682, the Marietta, Ga., 10,180, and then following, in lessening numbers of inmates, are the remaining National cemeteries containing 10,000 graves—Beafort, S. C., Hampton, Va., Richmond, Stone River, Tenn., Poplar Grove, Va., Corinth, Miss., Little Rock, Ark., City Point, Va., Mound City, Ill., Cypress Hills, near Brooklyp, N. Y., Antietam, Md., Winchester, Va., Florence, S. C., Woodlawn, N. Y., Finn's Point, N. J., etc.

As a matter of chronology it is interesting to know that the observance of Decoration day first originated in Richmond, Va., with a littel band of New England school teachers, httel band of New England school teachers, on May 30, 1866, and was adopted the next year, 1867, by Confederate women throughtout the South, to be systematized the year after, 1868, as a Grand Army ceremonial by order of Gen. John A. Logan, thencommander in chief, antil, itspopularity becoming general, the day was made a legal holiday in all the Northern States, and so observed in the South by the Confederate Verseen, Association. Veteran Association.

JOHN D. CREMER.

Disguised Her Sex To Go to War

SARAH E. E. SEELYE FOUGHT IN THE CIVIL WAR.

When She Was Discovered She Deserted and Later Rejoined Until Peace.

Many stories are told of women who served as toldiers during the civil warbut records of the department at Washington are silent concerning most of them. There are two cases well authenticated, and only two, of women con missioned by the government who served disguised as men.

In "Michigan in the War." a historical ketch of the Michigan regiments which served, carefully compiled by the adjutant general, there is an allusion to Frank Thompson, which says: "In Company F. Second Michigan, there enlisted, at Flint, Franklin Thompson (or Frank, as neually called), aged twenty, accertained afterward and about the time he left the regiment to have been a female, and a goodlooking one at that. She succeeded in concealing her sex most admirably, serving in various campuigrs and battles of the regiment as a soldier. She remained with her command until April, 1863, when, it is supposed, the apprehended a disclosure

A GIRL SOLDIER. Such in brief is the history which is at tached to the record of Sarah E. E. Scelye, born Edmonds, in the War Department. She was able to serve two years as a man before she was forced to desert in order to enceal her sex. But she found her way sack into the service in another capacity and served through the entire war.

and served through the entire war.

She shared all the trials and privations which befell her regiment; participated in the first battle of Ball Run; followed McClellan through the Peniusular campaign, and was never absent from duty while wearing the blue. Her captain said years after the war that she was driven from hom by a stepmother when only sixteen years old, and that she adopted male attire and was a publishing house canvasser. He also says she make a tour of Canada, reaching Fint, Michigan, in time to enlist. Her sex was Michigan, in time to emist. Her sex was never suspected and her desertion was the topic of every camp fire, for Frankin was a great favorite. This desertion was never satisfactorily accounted for. She claims she was constrained to dress as a man and become a soldier through a strong impulse which she could not resist. She says of

HER EXPLANATION OF HER ACTION. "I had no other motive in culisting than love to God and love for suffering humanity. I felt called to go and do what I could for the defense of the right; if I could not fight I could take the place of some one who could and thus add more soldiers to the ranks. I had no desire to be promoted to any office; I went with no other ambition than to purse the sick and care for the wounded. I had inherited from my mother a rare gift of nursing, and when not too weary and exhausted, there was a magnetic power in my hands to soothe delirium." Actuated only by such motives, she en-listed under the name of Franklin Thompson, as a private soldier in Company F, Second Michigan Infantry Volunteers, about the 25th of May, 1861, and was mus J. R. Smith, U. S. A. At first she enlisted for three mouths, and afterwards for three years, ordering the war. Her first duty was at Fort Wayne, De-

troit, Mich., where she drilled, did fatigue duty, and performed all the necessary duties of a soldier in eamp. When off duty she assisted in caring for the sick, and she did tattle, were established mainly for the assisted in carring for the sick, and she did reception of the remains of those who died this so well that she was often detailed fo



CEDED TO THE DISTRICT.

When Arlington was, by special act of

the Virginia legislature, ceded to the United

States, the laws of the Old Dominion ceased to be operative. To all intents and pur-poses it became a part of the District of

Columbia. The courts of Washington, and not those of Virginia, have jurisdiction

Were the government indisposed to sell any portion of its holdings, it could establish on this six hundred acres its experimental

farm, and thus do away with the necessity of paying rent for land at or near Bennings.

The soil is adapted to the production of all kinds of crops. It is a clay sub-soil capa-ble of being rertilized so as to become the richest of producers.

The thousands who throng to the silent

precluded any united action. It is the wish of all that the next Congress, which

wish of all that the next Congress, which may not be influenced by purely personal considerations, will carry to fruition a work so badly needed, and which will honor not only the dead and please the living, but will also bring joy to the hearts of all future generations of all patriotic

there was caught between two fires, the

enemy opening up and her comrades responding. She secured the provisions, though, and returned undurt. After the army went into camp at Harrison's Landing she resumed her old duties of postmissier and when the army left the Peninsula.

came to Alexandria with her company.

came to Alexandria with bercompany. The company was sent up the Shemandoah Valley and she went to a hospital. She rejoined her command, though, in time to take part in the second battle of Bail Run. She was at Fredericksburg and at the battle acted as orderly for Gen. O. M. Poe.

About the middle of March, 1863, she accompanied her company to Kentucky. Here she was debilitated by the chills and fever. She applied for a furlough but it was refused, and fearing that her sex might be

fused, and fearing that her sex might be discovered she descried. She reached Oberlin, Ohio, some time in April, and for four weeks were the costume of a private soldier. Then she went back to petticouts again and has never been in disguise

for her and soon after she returned to hos

of the Christian Commission at Harper's Ferry. She remained in the Department of the Cumberland during the remainder of the war. That she was able to so long hide the secret of her sex has been to coldiers a creat wooder.

THE OTHER WOMAN IN DISGUISE.

able to remain in the service sixteen weeks.

Her sex was then discovered, she was sent

to the hospital, and as soon as cured sent

home. She enlisted under the name of Charles Freeman. When discovered she refused to give her correct name and she left the hospital a mystery.

ieft the hospital a myster;
Charles Freeman was a member of the
Fifty-second Ohio, and was sent to the
general hospital, at Louisville, Ky., November 10, 1862. The diagnosis set
against his name was "sexual incompatibile"

1862, Charles Freeman was discharged a woman in disguise as a soldier."

war Department this diagnosis is regarded as the gem of the hospital records. These two are the only cases of women, disguised as men, entering the army, that are known on the records. There may be more, but if so, the department knows them not.

Col. F. C. Ainsworth, chief of the Rec-

ity and remittent fever."

The second authentic case on the records is not so interesting. The heroine was only

soldiers a great wonder.

Civil life had too few attractions

Bridge to the Silent City of a Nation's Hero Dead

America Should Honor the Thousands Who Gave Their Lives for Her Safety by Erecting a Memorial Structure Across the River.

In view of the near approach of Memorial Day, the great need of a new bridge to Arlington and to Fort Myer engages he attention not only of the Washingthe Capital City.

The present road, by way of George-town and the Aqueduct bridge, is very similar to that celebrated character whose perceptive faculties impelled him to jour-ncy from his feet to his head seeking the location of his nose, or, in other words, the trip to Arlington now necessitates the negotiating of several miles over a picuresque but tedious and tiring road.

Then, too, the Aqueduct bridge is a

structure wholly antiquated and unsuited to modern progress. Not more than thirty feet wide from side to side, its approaches, especially on the Georgetown side, are at right angles, making it useless for pleasure. With these disadvantages it is now under-

right angles, making it useless for pleasure. With these disadvantages it is now undergoing repairs on one of its many central piers, which has been rendered weak by disantegration. For a distance of 200 feet one side of the bridge is closed to travel. This requires a long waiting for vehicles passing to and fro, as there is not sufficient width for two to pass. The whole strain is consequently, or one side. The thousands who will attend the memorial services will find that not only will delay attend the journey, but real danger may supervene.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Effry third Congress, ex-Senater John B. Henderson, Mr. James E. Clements, Hab. George D. Wise, the Washington Elard of Trade, and many enterprising geftemen, living on each side of the Potensic river, stremously streed that some action les taken by that Congress, looking to the building of a memorial bridge. Indeed, Mr. Henderson was so much interested as to offer to purchase outlight, the unimproved portion of Arlington, paying to the Secretary of War therefor one militon dollars. This offer to the Secretary was occasioned by the fact that in the dead of conveyance from the Lee Arlington that the Bed rested not to the United States; but it the then Secretary of War, and his successors in trust.

EXTENDOR THE ESTATE.

The centre Arlington estate consists of eleven hundred acted.

The cutire Arington estate consists of eleven hundred actes. Of this, two hundred and sixteen acres are inclosed within a stone wall, and set aside for cemetery parposes. The Fort Myer reservation contains thirty-four acres, to which it is proposed to add two hundred and fifty acres as a drill ground and park. Thus, only five hundred acres are contemplated by the government to be actually used. The remaining six hundred acres are contemplated by the government to be actually used. The remaining six hundred acres are contemplated by the computation of experienced real clause dealers, it is estimated that it would sail readily at forty cents per square foot. After deducting the usual one fourth for streets, alleys and small parks, the government would receive a net profit, approximating seven militons of dollars. With this amount a bridge could be received, which would be the grandest monument to a purposes. The Fort Myer reservation purposes. The Fort Myer reservation contains thirty-four actes, to which it is proposed to add two hundred and fifty acres as a drill ground and park. Thus, only five bundred acres are contemplated by the government to be actually used. The remaining six hundred acres could be subdivided and platted into hits and blocks, computation of experienced real. erament would receive a net profit, approximating seven millions of dollars. With this amount a bridge could be erected, which would be the grandest monument to a nation's dead that the imagination of man could conceive. It would not only be a thing of beauty, it would be also a thing of greatest utility. It would be a fitting greatest utility. It would be a fitting honor to the heroes in bine, who sleep their hast sleep in an unnamed grave heath the forest trees on Arlington Heights.

hospital service afterwards. She came with her regiment to Washington, stood guard and picket duty, and drilled with her com-pany until the regimental hospital became filled with cases from sunstroke and other causes, when she was detailed for hospital work. She found, though, she could fight and when the sfek were sent to city hos-pitals, and preparations made for the march

pitals, and preparations made for the ma to Bull Run she joined her company, and

PLUCKY AND TRUSTWORTHY. All during the fight she remained with her comrades and did her duty like the man she was supposed to be. When the Union Army retreated to Centerville Heights, stacked arms, and threw itself on the ground, as she supposed for the night, she ent into the stone church, which was used

went into the stone church, which was used as a hospital at Centerville, and became so much engaged in doing what she could for the wounded and dying that she forgot everything cutside the hospital.

Before she knew it the entire army had Before she knew it the child and any interested to Washington. She escaped under cover of the darkness, and made her way alone to Washington, reaching camp twenty-four hours after her company. Her coolness on this occasion, and her general good conduct as a soldier, led to her detail shortly after as mad site equently postmaster and street and the second.

good conduct as a small carrier to the Second Michigan, and sibesquently postmaster and mail parrier to the brigade to which the Second Michigan was attached. In this capacity she went to the Peniusula with Gen. McClellan's army, and remained there as postmaster and mail carrier all through the campaign.

During this disastrous campaign she bore herself bravely and well. While Yorktown was beseiged she carried the mail on horseback for the brigade, from Fortress Monroe—letters, papers, and packages, averaging from two to these bushels each trip—the distance being about twenty-five or thirty miles. Owing to the conditions of the roads she was often compelled to spend the nights along the roadsille. When she first began her trips it was reported that the bush-whackers had murdered a mail carrier on that road shortly before and robbed the mail. The report seemed to have some The report seemed to have some adation, for in the most lonely part she found the ground still strewn with frag-ments of ietters and papers. She was at the battle of Williamsburg but was sick, when the battle of Fair Oaks occurred with the chills and fever.

Col. F. C. All Sworth, chile of the Rec-ord and Pension Office, where all the war records are kept, believes but few of the ficods frequently carried away the bridges over the Chickahominy and the roung mail carrier was more than ones young mail carrier was more than once obliged to swim her borne across the swift mishing stream. Often she sat in the saddle drenched for hours, sometimes remaining all night by the readside watching for dayinght to pick her way through the dangerous mud holes through which the mule teams had wallowed. She was in the seven days' fight crossing the Penlinsula to the James river and more than once barely escaped with her tife.

Tecords," he said. "Of course, there might be others, but we have never codes. Then, and I have given strict orders that careful search must be made. Governors of States may have given commissions to ever must be made. Governors of States may have given commissions to ever must be made. Governors of States may have given commissions to ever must be made. Governors of States may have given commissions to all higher them, and I have given strict orders that careful search must be made. Governors of States may have given commissions to all right to pick her way through the danger out of the control of the c At one place she was ordered to secure

Go to Pen Mar on Decoration Day with Columbia Commandery. Rate \$1.75. Train leaves B. & O. R. R. depot at 8:15

FLOWERS FOR THE DEAD.

Keep Decoration Day So as to Kindle the Fire of Patriotism. When the mothers and sweethearts and America, proud of her traditions and

exhibition of such interest than Decora-

sacrifice.

There is a patriotic little matron living in a New England town, who beasts of coming of soldierly lineage, and who, in anticipation of Decoration day, gathers her small brood about her to listen to thrilling tales of heroism and self-sacrifice -chronicled during the civil war-thus

It is a pretty sight to see the little pro

wives show themselves enthusiastic for

jealous of her honor, the men will not be found laggards. No better time could be chosen for the

tion day-never could it find more graceful expression than by placing nature's love-liest types of immortality upon the graves of those who having forfeited their lives for their country, have a claim upon the grateful memory, of every man, woman and child, who have benefited by the

signed by Capt. T. W. Symons, United States engineers, and Messrs. Smithmeyer and Pelz, architects, would be built of gramte and stone. Its bridge way would be forty feet, with walks on each side ten feet wide. Its total length would be 4,650 feet. The central basule span 160 feet, main arch spans 240 feet, and smail arch spans 120 feet, all clear width. The cost would approximate, including ornamentation, about \$1,000,000.

The Washington approach is proposed to be at the foot of New York avenue, and the Arlington, facing the Custis mansion. The boulevard leading to Fort Myer would deflect to the right, and that to the McClellan gate to the left. On either side of these boulevards, there are sightly building sites. By using a portion of the money for which this portion of Arlington could be sold, the slough between Analostan Island and the main land, could be filled and fifty or more acres of land reclaimed.

Mr. Henderson, in making his proposition to purchase the unused six hundred acres of Arlington, avowed his intention of making it a second Brooklyn. Well might he so proclaim his desire, for nature has here anticipated art. She has fashioned a preserve which begs, with uplifted hands, for some share of that care which makes the desert blossom as the rose. Gently undulating hills and valleys invite man to use his hands in carrying our nature's beheats. The permitting of somuch possible good to lie idle and unused year after year is indeed a sad commentary on the vaunted economy and business methods of the government.

CEDED TO THE DISTRICT. educating future patriots. She has taken pains to learn something of each name graven on the soldiers' monument of their own town, and the story of the lives or deeds of valor of those mea are as house-hold words.

hold words.

The devoted little family are up with the first streak of dawn on May the 30th, to gather wild flowers-full of enthusiasm about doing honor to their favorite heroes.

cession march down the village street, laden with flowers and flags. The youngest toddler feels the dignity of his position as he stumbles along under a mass of blossoms as large as himself. As they pass

Dollar And it's well worth it. Of course we have finer, more expensive Straw Hats-every grade in fact-but you won't go far astray if you drop in on Mon-day and ask to see this

Here's a

Straw

Stylish shape is there -good quality-lots of wear-and the price is entirely right.

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WASHINGTON

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ARTHUR B. SMITH, main
GOAL office, Mass. are, and F at us.
Short 1072



At Dawn on Decoration Day.

When beyond the limits of the town they seek the outlying cemeteries, they all break forth into singing as they tramp along, shouting lustly the old war songs, under the leadership of the sturdy little mother, whose warm heart thrills with the thoughts that the "brave boys" sang

along other children are apt to join them. decked profusely with flowers, bound for and all are welcomed who will bring a "God's Acre." "God's Acre."

There is nothing thentricat in the displuy—the purity of their purpose shince in their eyes, and there is a well-bred dignity and modesty about them, that armunds the respect of everyone.

Arrived at the cometery they unfur a

little bine banner, upon which are the words, "A grateful country bonors bed

Dressing the Monumer.

these very airs as a vent for their enthucountry may look for patriots when dan-

country may look for patriots when danger threatens.

In another town a dozen young girls, who, upon graduating from school, banded themselves together "to try to make the world a little brighter and happier for their being in it," teach a very pretty "object lesson" of patriotism. Upon cach Decoration Day they drive through the principal arrests in carriages filled and

proceed to cover each little mound with the lovely blossoms. A wee sister of one of the young women added hist year on Becoration Day—a new petition to her evening prayer—that flod would "piease tell the soldiers all about it." It may not have added to their rapeurs—even to know that they are not forgotten but to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as an or to the living it must be as a few and or to the living it must be a series of the living it is a seri

ten, but to the living, it must be an en-couragement to know that, should they be required to answer with their lives for their country's weat, their dust shall be held sacred.

BURTON KINGSLAND.

